If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES. sed from the National Democratic Platform of 1892.

Mome rule; individual liberty; resistance to No Force bill; no Federal interference in

111. Economy in appropriations; no profigate expenditure. IV.

unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to impose and col lect tariff duties, except for revenue only.

Trusts and combinations to be rigidly regplated by law. Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no disimination against either metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal

and interchangeable value. VII. Honest Civil Service Reform

The Whole or Nothing.

The opposition of the Board of Education to the bill now before the Legislature providing for the appointment of women School

Commissioners is based on sound reason. The measure is not founded on any principle capable of successful defence. It gives women representation on Boards of Education, but only one woman to five men. As women are more than half the community. that is not fair representation. It is rather a declaration that they are not entitled to be represented proportionately; and if that be so, the inference is that they are unfit to control the schools.

What power would one woman to five men have in the Board of Education? The women Commissioners would be in a hopeless minority, and the policy of the Board would continue to be masculine. The bill. therefore, casts a reflection on women's ability to fill the places rather than recognizes their title and capacity to do so. It is a measure which should provoke feminine opposition rather than conciliate feminine favor.

At present the Board of Education in New York is composed of men only. When the terms of the women who had been in it for several years expired, men were appointed in their places, for the very good reason that the women had been mere ciphers in the Board, so far as the school policy and administration were concerned. They had left no mark. They were intelli gent and conscientious, but they had contributed nothing to the management of the school system which proved valuable, scarcely anything which was discoverable The feminine influence on the Board, which it was supposed would be important and useful, especially touching the women teachers and the girl pupils, was not manifest.

This failure of the experiment of women representation is not chargeable to the fault of the women Commissioners. They were too few to have any real power. They merely received the polite consideration of the men Commissioners, who held the control; and they wisely refrained from useless attempts to assert themselves. The men led, and they followed submissively. They had no chance to show their canacity for the business. Their appointment was a pretence that they could be trusted with the responsibility of public office, but really they were distrusted by being made abso lutely subject to the authority of the great masculine majority.

That is not what the advocates of the political rights of women want. It is a flat refusal to accept the principle for which they are contending. It denies the capacity of women for the exercise of public functions, by putting them under the rule of men. This bill implies that a woman is only one-fifth as competent to be a School Commissioner as a man.

If women are entitled to any representation at all on Boards of Education, they are entitled to full representation; and they should demand the whole or nothing.

Cost of Living in the United States and in Europe.

The British Foreign Office has submitted to the Royal Commission on Labor a comprehensive report on the industrial conditions which obtain in the United States. One of the most interesting questions considered is the comparative cost of living in this country and in Europe. To throw light upon this matter a particular class of workingmen was selected, namely, those engaged in the iron and steel industries, and the aums disbursed by them for necessary expenses in the United States are contrasted with the outlay for the same pur poses by iron workers in Great Britain and Pelgium.

It appears that the average income of an American husband employed in the iron and steel industries is \$513.52; that of the family, being eked out by the assistance either of the wife or of one of the children. is slightly larger, namely, \$591.61. In Great Britain a family income in the same trade averages \$456.86, and in Belgium \$374.53. House rent in the United States is shown to be relatively high. Thus, in Illinois it amounts to \$37.94 a year, and the average rent paid among iron and steel workers throughout the United States, is \$65.02. In Belgium, on the other hand, house rent averages only \$31.72, and in Great Britain \$38.35 a year.

The difference in the outlay for food is much less noteworthy. On an average \$243.65 is spent for nourishment by each family of iron workers in the United States, and \$222.52 in Europe. Contrary to a prevalling impression, the consumption of beef is nearly the same in the two hemispheres, being represented by \$29.47 for each family in Europe and \$30.57 in America. Again, contrary to current notions on the subject, taxes weigh more heavily on iron workers in the United States, where they amount, on an average, to \$5.59 for each family; they vary, however, greatly in different States, being \$12.28 in Ohio and only \$1.46 in Georgia. In Great Britain the taxes payable by iron and steel workers amount to only \$1.77 for each family, and in Belgium to but 56 cents. The average family expenditure for books and newspapers in about the same in the United States and in England, being on an average \$5.70 in the former and \$5.10 in the latter. Subscriptions to labor organizations constitute a heavier burden upon iron workers in this country; they average \$7.26 for each family in the United States, and merely \$3.72 and \$3.67 in Great Britain and Belgium.

Certain minor disbursements figuring under the head of "amusements and vacation expenses" are put at \$11.28 for the United States, and as high as \$19.05 for Great Britair, and \$38.54 for Belgium. The average amount per family expended on intoxicating liquora dn Great Britain is \$21.86, and in

Belgium \$9.66. In this country there is a remarkable variation in the sums dishursed for drink in the different States. They range from \$8.08 in Virginia, and \$8.05 in Georgia, to \$35.14 in New York, and \$61.78 in Illinois. We may mention, finally, that the average excess of income over expenditure for 511 families in the United States was \$99.23, and the average deficit of 249 families was \$64.75. In Belgium, six families returned an average surplus of \$22.24, while in Great Britain thirty families had an average surplus of \$47.02.

On the whole, it would be noticed that, although as regards some items of expenditure, and particularly rent, the cost of living in Great Britain and Belgium is lower than it is in this country; yet the difference by no means offsets the higher wages earned in the United States.

Russia and Her Seals.

A new and important stage of the Behr ing Sea controversy is reached in the agreement pending between Great Britain and Russia for the establishment of a protective zone around the Commander Islands and along the coasts of the mainland.

This agreement, which is probably in the

nature of a modus vivendi, thus far takes shape only as a proposal from Russia; but its early acceptance is evidently counted upon. The Victoria customs authorities have already been instructed to warn all sailing vessels that clear for the North Pacific to arrange for learning the result these negotiations before proceeding to the neighborhood of Russian territory. With the perverse procrastination familiar in the seal controversy, the two Governments have waited until nearly all the fifty-odd British Columbia scaling vessels have started upon their season's work. Last year's selzures by the Russians occurred in summer, so that the pending proposal might have been made months ago and the present notice served before the sealing fleet had cleared.

But the great gain in prospect is the peaceful solution of a perilous problem. With the modus vivendi agreement of Great Britain and the United States now in full operation, pelagic seal hunting north of the Aleutian chain has been transferred to the western side of Behring Sea. Even year before last it had begun there. British and American schooners had even then raided the Russian rookeries. At one time, it is said, nine schooners combined to land about forty boats, which slaughtered the seals on the islands and escaped without molestation. The next day twenty-five boats renewed the attack, but were greeted by a volley from the Russian rifles, and soon afterward the Russian cruiser Aleut chased and captured an American poacher the Lewis. Last year's proceedings were not less exciting. The Russian man-of-war Zabiaka was kept busy boarding and seizing the poaching vessels, some of which she carried off for confiscation, while from others she took away the captured skins or perhaps extra provisions and scaling gear. Her list of victims included, we believe, the Ariel, Enterprise, Carlotta, Olsen, and Willie McGowan of Victoria, the Vancouver Bella of Vancouver, and the C. H. White and the Kate and Anne of San Francisco. These seizures were made at various distances from the Copper Islands, some of them twenty miles or more away. The Secretary of the Sealers' Association of British Columbia reported that ten Dominion ves sels were thus seized, having an aggregate value of \$76,000, exclusive of 1 900 skins con fiscated on them. Others, like the Arielas, the Victoria, the Agnes McDonald, and

unharmed from the Russian side of the sea These facts show the extent to which poaching in waters claimed by Russia went on last year. As the British Columbia courts applied the severe penalty of confiscation at the close of that season for the violation of the modus vivendi with the United States, still greater attention may be turned this year to the Russian coasts, where no such prohibition by international greement has hitherto existed. Indeed. Victoria despatch suggests that nearly all the fleet may go to the neighborhood of Russian and Japanese waters.

the Tupper, brought away their catches

The danger thus threatened for this season is manifest. Not only Copper and Behring islands but the Kamschatkan coast and the Okhotsk Sea will be visited by great numbers of British and American sealing schooners, after having passed the early months in attacking the Pribylov herd as it makes its way northward along the American coast. Hitherto Great Britain has admitted no right of Russia to protect her seals beyond the three-mile limit. Russian cruisers, nevertheless, last year repeatedly captured vessels at a distance of perhaps twenty miles or more from her territory. The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg has said that only those vessels whose logs showed that they had been within Russian waters were seized; but even with that explanation the right of search on what Great Britain treats as the open sea, and still more the right of seizure there, would not be conceded. British Co lumbia had called for war ships to protect her vessels, and trouble was in prospect until these negotiations were begun.

Boardings and warnings of Victoria vessels by Russian cruisers will still go on, but now they will be under British authority, if the proposed compact is carried out: and even the seizures that result from rejecting the warning will not endanger the peace of the two countries. What the width of the prohibitory zone is to be does not yet appear, but Russia is determined to protect her seals.

A Manual of Rotatory Civil Service

Reform. According to our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolia Sentinel, the Hon. CHARLES G. CONN. the Democrat who represents the Thirteenth Indiana district in the Fiftythird Congress, has issued a little manual of instructions for the Democrats in his bailiwick. Mr. Conn is reported to have been in Washington studying the new civil service reform under the instruction of the Hon. WILSON SHANNON BISSELL: and the manual, if genuine, as it appears to be, may be regarded as containing the most im proved and scientific summary of the qualileations for officeholders under the new Administration. Of these qualifications the essential and general points, applying, we may infer, to all office seekers as well as to

candidates for Postmaster, are these: "No person can be a candidate for the office of Post naster who was an officeholder under the forme CLEVELAND Administration

No person can be a candidate for the office of Post naster who is not a good Democratic voter in good standing, who is not a man of good business ability, who does not bear a reputation for honesty, morality, and sobriety, and who has not been an active worker for the Democratic party in past years."

The first of these requisites has already een formally announced, and the second has been assumed from the preference shown by the Administration in its appointments. Active Democratic workers, not hitherto rewarded, are the men now to get their recompense. Mr. Conn's manual seems of ficial, and in thoroughly congruous with

the practice of the Administration so far. That practice shows that the new civil service is the old rotation-in-office theory extended and improved. It may be defined thus: "To the workers the spoils, if they haven't had their share already." Or more concisely: Only One Whack, or Double Runs Don't Count. It is neat, satisfactory to the general, and thoroughly Democratic. The Mugwumps will not like rotatory civil ser-

vice reform, but they don't have to. Mr. Conn's manual sets May 15, 1893, as the latest date for recommending candidates for Postmaster. He expects that the rotation will be rapid.

The Natural History Museum.

The plans presented yesterday by the trustees of the Natural History Museum were in accordance with the principle of that prescribed by the city. Instead of that carefully designed arrangement being brushed aside and the work heretofore erected under it rendered an absurdity, it will be preserved and respected. It is to be at the mercy neither of imaginary temporary exigencies nor of irresponsible ca-

price. The interests of the city have been r stored to their proper place, and in accomplishing this excellent result the newspa per press has been the determining factor. The Press, the Recorder, the Morning Adrertiser, the World, the Times, and THE Sun have labored to this end in concert, happily with success. Modesty upon our part does not prevent us from congratulating our contemporaries upon their service to the public.

Mr. McAdoo and the Navy.

When the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. WILLIAM McADOO, was in Congress, he gave great attention to the nationality of the crews on our war ships. Himself a native of Ireland, who had come as a youngster to this country, he held that sailors of foreign birth who wanted to enter the naval service of the United States, should show their interest in it and their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes by becom ing American citizens.

He introduced a bill into the House to prevent the enlistment of aliens in our navy. and urgently supported it in argument be fore the Naval Committee, of which he was a member. He procured a statement from the Navy Department showing that out of 7,946 enlisted men then actually in service, only 3,668 were of American birth. There were 1.282 from Great Britain and Ireland, 850 from Sweden and Norway, 546 from Germany and numerous other parts of the world, including Iceland, Syria, Tasmania, and Turkey, were represented. He succeeded in having the bill reported, and also in carrying it through the House, injustice being avoided by providing that enlistment and service for five years should be construed in the navy, as in the army, to be the residence necessary for securing citizenship.

The small proportion of American-born seamen then noted was the more remark able, because apprentices must be American ads, under the law, and there were 750 of them at that time. The new appropriation bill, passed about a fortnight ago, increases the contingent of apprentices to 1.500. This measure will please the new Assistant Secretary, who will employ his influence, we may be sure, in favor of American crews for American ships.

Hurrah for Georgia!

We take from the Atlanta Monthly this valuable if somewhat belated letter:

"Washington, D. C., Den. 14.-The Georgia office seeker is a splendid example of energy and genius some of them may not have the requisite amount o they are a great and good lot of fellows, and they are making this dead town hum with a new life."

We join most heartly in this praise of the Georgia office seekers. We are fully convinced of their energy and genius, and we hope every one of them will get the place he wants, in so far as the law of the impenetrability of matter will permit. In he cases where two or more of them have set their hearts upon the same office, may the losers in the competition get something equal to the office lost. From the same letter it seems that there is very active competition among the Georgians. "TINNIE RUCKER and JOE JAMES Thus are in the District Attorney's fight to the finish. This is an all-wool double-breasted scrap, and there's no telling which is going to get there." B. M. BLACKBURN might be induced to give up his search for a foreign mission and be Marshal of Georgia: but "Bon Barry has a robust boom for the place." How flerce the emulation is may be judged by the report that " MELBOURNE COLQUITT proposes

to fight TRAMMEL to the bitter end." All this rivalry is healthful, doubtless and competition is the life of trade; but if the Georgia gentlemen at Washington could only agree among themselves as to the offices they will take, it would be more comfortable for them and not less profitable Georgia is entitled to some 2,400 or 2,500 of les, according to our valued contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution; and for our part we wish that she may get her quota and a few hundred besides, if there are any left after the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY has provided

for the Massachusetts men. Health, then, and success to the Georgia office seekers and all other good fellows; and as for those nebulous apparitions. which, as the Atlanta Monthly says, have failed "to materialize" as yet, let us await with patience the happy moment, if it is to be, of their revealment and solidification. Whether as the airy and intangible guardian geniuses of Georgia office seekers, or as actual human beings, the Big Three, Pop. DINK and HOKE, will not cease to receive the admiration of mankind as they now engage the study of folklorists.

Mr. Cleveland's Bulletin Board. The definition of Mugwumpery which ands favor with the Mugwumps themselves. s that they are citizens who take a patriotic interest in politics, but want no

offices. When Mr. CLEVELAND conceived the idea of posting the names of applicants for office. so that the country might know who were after spoils and who were not, he hit upon a great and truly useful notion.

One of the first names to go upon the new bulletin board, probably to the extreme surprise of the applicant, is that of little Mr. F. W. HINRICHS of Brooklyn, a Mugwump who modestly asks for the New York Collectorship. Little Mr. HINRICHS went to Syracuse

last May as a Mugwump above the greed of office, and sat on the platform in Alhambra Hall. At the first opportunity he popped up and addressed the assembled anti-snappers in a speech, which was reported the next morning in the New York Times. In that report of little Mr. HINBICHS's oration, we find these unselfish sentiments, surprisingly magnanimous for one of his inches and brain weight:

"We are willing that those that ordinarily manipu-late State conventions should have all the honors and all the offers, but when an organization of this State or of

any other State ceases longer to reflect the sentiment of the Democratic masses, then the people must rise in their might. Now let us use our power with discre-

tion. We are the people," Yet one of the first names to decorate Mr. CLEVELAND's new bulletin board is that of little Mr. HINRICHS, who has arisen in his might and put in a personal application for the New York Custom House!

It was a great idea of Mr. CLEVELAND'S The President has rendered the country a service by his ingenious exposure of this inexpensive little humbug from Brooklyn.

The Wayne County Democrat Informs us that they are running in that part of Ohio Democratic candidate for Assessor whose name is Kansas Smith, possibly a relative of the Hon. Hore SMITH and the Hon. DINK Botts of Georgia. Let him be elected by a swishing majority. Kansas deserves well of his

Just the right thing has been done by the

Assembly in demanding from the Chicago Fair Commissioners an itemized account of their expenditures, and in refusing to listen to their appeal for more money until that acduty of the Assembly to procure the account, apart from the granting of any further appropriation. The Assembly has the power to compel the delivery of it. The Commissioners must be held responsible for their expenditures Even if the charge of squandering is untrue, their conduct in this matter has been al wrong from the beginning. Their attempt to conceal the facts has been the cause of scandal. It has injured their own reputation and brought discredit upon the State. They ought to be summoned to appear in person before the Legislature, with which they have been monkeying in strict confidence for over "I hope the Assembly will now stop monkeying," cried Chairman Quiguey, and we are pleased to hear that it has taken his ad

The resolution that has been adopted pro vides that the Commission shall deliver an itemized account, accompanied by the bills and vouchers and hearing the name of every Commissioner under whose order any part the appropriation of \$300,000 has been disbursed. That looks like business. There must be some business men in politics, and even in the Assembly.

We cannot permit any servant of the State to make a secret of the way in which he uses public money appropriated for a public pur pose. We require an accounting to the people And we cannot put any more of our money a the disposal of the Commisssion with which the Chairman of the Ways and Means Com mittee is tired of monkeying.

All that appears to be known with certainty regarding Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S turf enterprises, is that his horses will run straigh

The venerable PHILIP SCHAFF is worthy to wear the title of Professor Emeritus conferred upon him by the Union Theological Seminary, in which he has held the chair of Churc History for a quarter of a century. His mind is of a superior quality; his learning is broad; his virtues and piety are stern: his temper is austere; he has lived a laborious life; he has given instruction to thousands of theological students; he is the author of a whole shelf of books: he is a patriotic American Mugwump. born in Switzerland. He is not a Roman Catholic, though we have seen him in St. Peter's he is not an orthodox Calvinist, though a proessor in a Presbyterian institution; we guess that he must now be put among those who cry aloud in the temple of Chaos, for he is a Briggsite. Nearly half a century ago, when he was a professor of theology in Pennsylvania, he was tried for heresy, and, though he has always stood in the Church, his ecclesiastical backbone has never been as stiff as its creed. At one time he tried to bring all Christendom into one communion, by a union of the Greek, the Roman, and the Protestant churches, but he found he could not do it. He is now entitled to repose. Dr. Scharris an ineresting man, and we must trust that he wil live yet many years in honor as Professor

Sporting blood runs with delightful purity in the veins of Tschigorin and Walbront, the chess players. WALBRODT is a boy of 20, and possessing great confidence in his extraordinary talent, he challenges so distinguished a artist as Tschigorin: and the latter, although WALBRODT's actual performances scarcely require it, has thrown all petty considerations prestige aside and accepte It will be a splendid battle.

The custom of wearing crape as a sign of bereavement and mourning seems to us appropriate. It is an old custom, an affecting custom; it serves a useful purpose; it sober the demeanor of people toward the bereaved; it awakens sympathy. We do not, therefore, like to see it ridiculed by vulgar writers; and we do not sustain the Burial Reform Association's crusade against it, even though Bishor POTTER and many other divines belong to the association. The first two articles of the as sociation's programme, which favor "econom ical funerals" and "plain hearses," may be well enough, but the next article, which calls for the "disuse of crape and other emblems of grief," had better be omitted. We prefer not to make any argument upon this subject. We do not like to read the things upon it that are in print.

When Mr. BLAINE died in Washington last January, there was much debate in fashionable society about the kind of manifestations ultable for the occasion. The ladies of the Cabinet families held a conference thereupon. Should invitations be withdrawn, or receptions be discontinued, or sombre raiment be worn. or flowers be sent, or the gayetles of the times te interrupted? It was known that Mr. BLAINE himself had never given much heed to the outward observance of grief, and that his widow did not desire any public recognition of her sorrow. Other things were taken into ac count, especially the fact that the winter eason would soon be over, and that prepara tions had been made for a number of enterminments that very week. The end of it al was that society went along about as usual. and that even the White House was open to company on the first Tuesday after Mr BLAINE's departure. We again say that this subject is very disagreeable to us.

We respect the emblems of mourning. We believe that when a man or woman mourns the loss of a beloved relative it is well and becomng to wear crape-a hat band of crape, a veil of craps. The wearing thereof affects the soul of the wearer: the sight thereof touches the mind of the beholder.

The Naval Parade Must be a Legal Holiday To the Engles of The Sun-Wr. I would like to know if the naval parade is for the rich and burns or if it is for all of the prop.e. If so, why not try to make it a day for all?

What our correspondent probably means to ask is whether the day of the naval parade s to be a legal holiday, in order that all may be there to see. He may be a little hard on the rich, but his point is well taken. The day, when it is definitely appointed, should be made a legal holiday by the Legislature; and may rich and poor witness it, shoulder to shoulder, in a glorious harmony of delight at the spectacle, and pride in the o'er-waving Star Spangled Banner.

Quick, Repent Them !

From the Lynchburg Advance.

The statute books of the United States are still disgraced by laws which prohibit any ex-Confederat coldier to hold office in the army or navy. And yet an ex-Confederate soldier is now at the head of the Navy Department. It is to be hoped that the Fifty-third Congress will sweep away those odious laws and along with them the Federal election laws, the exponents of maliem left to the country as the legacy of the

Perfectly Battsfactory. Druggist-We have port wine at three prices. Dick Hicks-All right; I'll take it. Mother said she always paid that for what she got here,

MR. CLEFELAND AND THE OFFICES.

Some Spreniations from the Capital WARHINGTON, March 17.-It seems probable

that the solution of President Cleveland's course as to offices may be found in the neces sities, fancied or real, of the Administration touching its policy on the financial and other leading questions. The President is absolutely wedded to the idea of being sound on these, and to carry his points in this regard all else will be thrown into the opposite scale. What the Senate has done in framing the

committees, especially the one that will deal with the currency question, is far from being a satisfactory response to the President's ideas and wishes. It is a free silver committee, and its course, as it now appears, will be in direct antagonism with Mr. Carlisle's and the President's intentions.

It should be known that in framing its com

mittees the Senate has not in any manner deferred to the President. In contrast the offices will be as nothing. Not a silver man has been called into the Cabinet. The Administration is solid against free colnage and in favor of au exactly opposite policy. Some think the Pres ident has exaggerated views on the subject Whether this be so or not, he is unyielding Congress is yet to be dealt with, and the President, backed by his Financial Secretary, cannot afford to squander either his present strength or the means of acquiring more in the future

It is said that the Democrat who can bring the assurance that his Congressman-especially if his present position be antagonistic to the understood policy of the Administration or if he is even doubtful-will be favor able, or, better still, will support out and out the aforesaid policy of the President, will find little difficulty in getting a fair share of the offices he asks for. The President has not made his Cabinet solld and has not announced his policy for nothing. Those who pretend to ow declare that Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly wedded to the maxim. "All things to win." Accepting this as the correct explanation, they say there should be no question as to the meaning of the present course. They say all this may mean the conversion of the Democratic party to Mr. Cleveland's anti-silver ideas and to certain other ideas he has on other questions, or the formation of a new party that will put him and his Administration through. He has four years before him, and he has begun at the beginning.

Those who hold to this view of the present. and who declare it is the true explanation of the President's management of the patronage question, say it is a fair warning to Democrats and Republicans alike.

At present it cannot be disputed that the President, Mr. Carlisle, and the Administration are fighting a superior force; but they are doing it in an intrenched position and with plenty of ammunition.

Not alone the silver question and the financial policy are said to be in it, but the tariff and a revised edition of the Democratic platform according to Cleveland, are all contemplated in this use of means to great ends.

CANADA AND OUR COUNTRY.

The Widespreading Growth of Political Union Sentiments Among Young Canadians TOBONTO, March 17 .- A flash-light photograph of the widespreading, secret growth of sentiment among even the most ultra-British citizens of Ontario in favor of the political union of Canada and the United States is afforded by the information herewith for the first time made public through THE SUN. A student now attending the provincial university here states that of the score of officers of the Canadian militia taking the three months' course of training at the "C" School of Infantry in this city last summer, of which class he was one, every man jack got to be an annexation-

ist before leaving. The swift punishment falling upon Lieut. E. A. Macdonald for active participation in the movement for continental union, then just receiving renewed impetus from Sir Oliver Mowat's dismissal of Elgin Myers from office as a county Crown Attorney, involved that ranscendent principle of a free peopleliberty of speech. One of the warmest be levers among the young Canadians in the ultimate union of the two countries was roung Kirkpatrick, son of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, at that time just being installed in the Gubernatorial mansion. Young Kirkpatrick comes honestly by his annexation sentiments, his maternal grandfather, Sir David L. Mcl'herson having been one of those who signed the annexation manifesto and took a conspicuous part in the movement between 1840 and 1854 which died out upon the conclusion of the reciprocity treaty secured for Canada by Lord Elgin. He may yet emulate his grandsire as an advocate of political union.

Gift Enterprise Journalism,

From the Newark Journal. What is going to be the end of the remarkable competition for the attainment of mere ephemeral "circu-lation" by many of the newspapers of the day! If his goes on at its present rate the time is not far distant when a great many of our esteemed contempora-ries will have abandoned all the old and legitimate eatures and purposes of a newspaper, and the ques-tion will not be which of them can best record current events, but which of them can offer the most attraction o the curiosity hunter or the seeker after some paliry

The gift enterprise feature in journalism is a confession that the newspaper employing this method to water its circulation callust stand on its own merits. The logic of this is so obvious that the gift newspape loses more in its permanent standing than it gains is emporary circulation by coupon cutting

Advertisers ask what benefit can accrue to them from opies of newspapers purchased in bulk for the sake of he coupons and then sent to the junkman. Readers who are sainted every time they open a paper with an nouncements of votes for the most popular policeman or of alluring gifts of valuable articles turn from them weariness and disgust, and sigh for the time when the fakir and cheap jack were not the controlling power in Journa'iam.

A Case in Point. From the Philadelphia Time.

The very first Postmaster appointed by Presiden Cleveland is a Pennsylvanian and he is an edit Meadrille Messenger has thus early been muzzled. And yet we have no doubt that Robert B. Brown will make good Postmaster and will continue to edit his weekly with independent discretion, and with continued deve

Another Distinguished Georgian Who Wants From the Washington Pret.

Press the Bushington Free,
One of the heavily backed applicants for the mission
to Persia is Mr. Standhope Potedam Sams of Greegia.
private secretary to flow. Northest and a gentleman reculiarly fitted for the position to which a spire. Bitendorsement consists of a pile of letter aspires the
inches thick. The missives bear the augustures of
nearly every prominent man in the State of Greegia,
among them the Bon. Pod Dismuke and the flon Dink
Rotts. Quoth the Shah at Teheran,

Laying down his " Khubia Khan:

"Great Geewhillkins, what's that ! Do I know where I am at t As the crowning of our reign. This most distinguished of nizame Mr Stand Hope Potsdam Sams ! "Mr. Stand Hope Potsdam Same! Mushira'd Daulah, Wahab Kama

Muhammad Hasan, Ali Murad, Abdallab, Ashrof Astrabad, Makbaru, Hafiz, Hadaiyit Khan, Are scarcely in it with this man Him to whom we make salaams " In my garden Gulistan.

Sear the walls of lapahar Waiting for the one whose name Persian nomenciature hits n the neck, and gives it fits. Go fetch it me, for, by my soul, In the august buttenhole Of Mr. Stand Hope Petedam Same I shall place it, with salsams "By the Prophes's whiskers, now,

Swear ye by the sacred fires Crushing Hexes and Dinks and Pods To him alone make your saleams, Mr. Stand Hope Potedam Same."

CONTINENTAL UNION.

A Crown of Fame Awaiting the Admini-tration that Accomplishes I'.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The first great event in the history of this continent after its discovery and sattlement was the Declaration of Independence, resulting in the war of the Revolution, and the founding of the reputlic. The second great event was the war for the preservation of the Union, resulting in Mr. Lincoln's immortal proclamation of emancipation. The third great event will be the colitical union of the two great English-speak ing families who now occupy and control this continent, thereby extending the boundaries of the republic from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea and from Newfoundland to Van couver. The first two events mentioned made the names of Washington and Lincoln immor tal. The President who consummates conti-

pental union will rank in history with them. The political union of the United States, and British North America may be accomplished before July 4, 1800, if no mistakes are made by the present Administration.

A renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. or any change in our fiscal policy toward Canada, or the continuance of the bonding system will endanger continental union. therefore no Administration truly loval to the best and highest interests of the American people will either enter into a treaty of reciprocity with Canada or continue the bonding system.

The Toronto Globe, the leading newspaper of Canada, the organ of the Liberal party, admits that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of political union, but asserts that a treaty of reciprocity would dissipate it in a night. The Globe frankly declares the truth. Why then should we voluntarily adopt a policy which will endanger and prevent continental union?

Continental union means an addition of over three million square miles to our territory in the most healthful climate upon this continent. removes all necessity for fortifying our northern boundary, will lessen the per capita cost of Government and defence to both people. and will secure to us the absolute control of the mouth of the St Lawrence River for all

and will secure to us the absolute control of the mouth of the St Lawrence River for all time to come. Who can estimate the value of that river as an inlet and outlet for the trade of the interior when St. I aul becomes, as predicted by the late Secretary Seward, the centre of population upon this continent.

Continental union also secures an addition to our population of 5,000,000 of industrious, intelligent, ambitious, progressive, enterprising, conservative, peaceful, law-abiding, homoloving, moral people, thoroughly versed in the art of self-government, to ald us in digesting and assimilating the emigration which must and will come to us from Europe, and in protecting and maintaining our free institutions. There is not any communism in Canada, no such element as caused the riots in Chicago a few years ago. There have been more divorces granted in Puritan New England in one year than in all Canada since 1839.

Much has been written about the French Canadian Roman Catholics. I have studied them with a view to political union for the past thirty years. A more law-abiding, kindly, home and kindre-leving people does not exist upon this continent. The large French Roman Catholic majority in Queboo has never given the small Protestant minority just cause to complain. In the city of Montreal the French Canadians have a very large majority, and yet the Mayors of that city for the past thirty years have been chiefly chosen from the English-speaking race. Life and property are as secure in Quebec as in any State in the Union. As regards the inhabitants of Ontario, there is not two and a half millions of people in a body anywhere upon this continent their equal in all respects. I desire to secure for the Canadian people forsver every advantage, every opportunity, every privilege, every benefit and blessing which inures to citizens of the republic denands from each one of us, namely, that they should assume all the duties, responsibilities, and obligations of American ling and upon no other terms. A merican ling and upo

American ling and upon no other terms. A treaty of reciprocity for a short term of years would be simply an oplate for the spirit of unrest and dread of impending change which now prevails throughout Canada from Cape Breton to Vancouver. Continental union will remove it forever. I would deny Canadians the oplate that I might gain for them a permanent cure. When giving evidence in 1800 before a committee of United States Senators on our trade relations with Canada I testified that the political union of the United States and British North America could be consummated by March 4, 1807, if no changes were made in our fiscal policy toward Canada and the boulding system was abolished root and branch. I see no reason at this time to extend the date given in my testimony; upon the contrary, the tendency to continental union in Canada is greater at this time than ever before, and I believe it can be consummated by July 4, 1808.

The abolition of the bonding system will liberate the people of Canada from bondage to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Since 1881 the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Since 1881 the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Since 1881 the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has practically been one and the same thing.

Washington and Lincoln were compelled to call the nation to arms to accomplish the results which have made their names immortal. Mr. Cloveland has an opportunity to add enormously to the power, pressige, territory, wealth, population, safety, and glory of the unless there are constitutional reasons for doing so?"

"There can be no constitutional grounds for vetoing a silver bill," the Senator argued.
"A bill against which there are no constitutional grounds," replied the President, "will become a law. I may not sign it, but it will become a law, either with or without my signature. I shall not veto it."

"The Fifty-third Congress," said the Senator, "will never repeal the Sherman law, unless at the same time it enacts a substitute. It will never consent to the demonstization of silver. It will accept nothing worse for silver than the Bland bil."

After that the President and the Senator talked along the lines of compromise. The discussion was extremely frank. The Senator told the President he would certainly have to yield somewhat to the sentiment of Congress

Washington and Lincoln were compelled to call the nation to arms to accomplish the results which have made their names immortal. Mr. Cleveland has an opportunity to add enormously to the power, prestige, territory, wealth, population, safety, and glory of the republic by the wise use of peaceful means, and to win for himself a place in history akin to that of Washington and Lincoln.

Every advocate in America of home rule for Ireland should aid the present Administration in any wise effort made to consummate continental union. The political union of the United States and Canada will greatly assist the cause of home rule in the imperial Parliament, as it will enormously strengthen American influence in Great Britain and upon the Continent. The indications at the present time are that Mr. Gladstone will be compelled to appeal to the electorate again before he can secure for Ireland even a fair measure of home rule. The same spirit and polley should govern every lover and promoter of republican institutions. Continental union is far more important than partisan success, therefore the leaders of ail p. litical parties should unite in holding up the hands of Mr. Cleveland in any measure which he may propose which will surely aid in promoting it. Beyond all question the independence of Canada must come before the Government of the United States can treat directly with the access therefore the success or failure of either political party in Canada and snow constituted. The dissolution of both parties is near at hand, and is demanded in the best interests of all concerned.

The American people have no interest in the success or failure of either political party in Canada as now constituted. The dissolution of both parties is near at hand, and is demanded in the best interests of all concerned.

The Hon. Edward Blake, the greatest, truest, and noblest living Canadian, retired from public life in Canada rather than mislead the electorate with the "unsubstantial dream" of unrestricted reciprocity proposed by the present l

the American people and the press should not assure the people of Canada that they will be received in due time as a bridegroom would receive a bride, (Jonathan and fair Miss Canadal as equals. They are a proud, sensitive, ambitious, high-minded people. They realize that they made a terrible mistake in 1776. Their attempt to subdue, develop, and popu-tate the northern half of the continent has, as Mr. Wiman said in his letter in " Truth." " tried by every standard of comparison been a failure."

Wiman said in his letter in "Truth," "tried by every standard of comparison been a failure."

They realize it as well as we do. They realize also that the whole world observes it as plainly as they and we do. They are poorer than we are in this world's goods, but they are our equals in all the essential and noble elements and traits of human character. They will not make any advance toward continental union if they have any doubt as to their reception by us as our equals.

We should therefore say to them in unmistakable terms. We will receive you at any time, not only as friends and neighbors, but as our well-beloved cousins and equals, upon ferms just, generous, and honoralle, and will heartily unite with you in develoning the unlimited natural resources of the territory you now occupy and control, giving you the full benefit of our capital, experience, commercial treaties, topulation, and markets, with atsolute control over your own local affairs. We will aid you in enlarging your waterways: in multiplying your railways: in extending your commerced in hullding manufactories upon your water powers; in developing your mineral resources, your fisheries, and your forests, and in securing occupiers for your arable lands. We will give you all the advantages of our capital and population, without money and without price, upon the same conditions that we demand of each other, viz., lovalty to a common figs.

Canada is geographically and commercially inextricably bound to us, and cannot prosper

independent of free access to our portion of the continent, nor can she obtain immigrants from Europe and retain them as an appendage of the English crown. Nor can she retain her present population if she insists uron maintaining British connection. No one in Canada saw the inevitable destiny of Canada more clearly than the Hon. Edward Blake did when writing his celebrated Durham jetter in February, 1891.

writing his celebrated Durham jetter in Februart, 1891.

As I wrote to the Speciator of Hamilton, Ontario, four years ago respecting the situation in Canada at that time, so it is now, the current is too rapid and the ship's momentum too great for those who would change its course.

Only a criminal blunder upon the part of the present Administration can prevent or long delay the political union of the two great English-speaking families who now occupy and control this continent.

Francis Wayland Glen.

Brooklyn, March 13.

THE CULTURE OF RICE.

Views of the Great American Truth Teller, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other day I had this interview on rice cultivation in the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Fill Perkins said at the Auditorium: "You know that I spent is the summer in thins and Japan. While there I studied free cutairs, and I find that it wan be raised in Kansas. Nebrasks, and Colorado Just as well as in

Japan:

Well, in a north country "

Well, in a north country "

Well, diagan is in about the same latitude as Kanas.
All rice wants intrigation. It is raised to the very top
of Feelistina and other Japanese mountains. It is a
short error, too. They raise wintry when to the same
land, then let on the water and set out rice in the
water."

"How would they raise it in Colorado and Kanasa
and Sebrasks ;"

water."

"How would they raise it in Colorado and Kansas and Nabraska I."

"Simply drill it in May in raws about fifteen inches aper. Then let up the water gradually antil it covers the continued to the water gradually antil it covers the will three the inches aper. Then let up the water gradually antil it covers the water in August draw off the water and harvest it and thrash it the same as wheat."

"How much rice can be produced to the acre "" Forty or fifty bushels, and it is worth \$2.50 a bushel. Rice," continued Eli, "would be a splendid crop on all irrigatable land in the West. There is no money made irrigatable land in the West. There is no money made irrigatable land in the West. There is no money made irrigatable land in the west. They are too cheap, but there is loss of moties in rice.

"Is the Government interested in the scheme?"

"Yes. Mr. Morton, our new Secustary of Agriculture, would like to see it laised in his own state. Nothanks, One farmer at McCook, Nob., who has irrigation, will, put in a few acres this year. It could be raised around kearney. Nob., who ee they have the North Platte River running in irrigating can is shown in the hills beli of the flown. It was the show to a mill to be grown the flown. It was the show to a mill to be grown the food of 400,000 ms and 30,000 ms from the Arkansas in water and set for the rade its causing of the crop in the scenary. They have a ferroman chicary farm and manufactory at U'Nell, Nell, and prove to himself what a product even in the store. Any farmer can plant a bed of ordinary rice such as he buys in the store in a place where he can irrigate it, and prove to himself what a product even in the store. Any farmer can plant a bed of ordinary rice such as he buys in the store in a place where he can irrigate it, and prove to himself what a product even can rice and the pays are cent a pound for it in the store."

Mr. Perkins goes to Nebraska today to the sea product.

Since giving these thoughts to the Chicago reporter I have seen rice farms near New Madrid, Mo., on the Mississippi River, and in Texas. They all make the mistake that rice must be raised on low, swamps land. The hills, when you can get irrigation, is the place for it. Eastern Colorado, where they have the irrigation from the Arkansas and Platte, would match the Chinese and Japanese rice fields. Why send \$20,000,000 worth of wheat for \$20,000,000 worth of rice? Rice is increasing in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and so is sugar, but Nebraska will eventually be the home of \$200,000,000 worth of sugar annually, and Colorado will make our

DOWN IN TEXAS, March 14.

NO VETO FOR A SILVER BILL. If It's Constitutional, Mr. Cleveland Will Let It Become a Law.

From the Globe-Lennernt. Washington, March 13.—A Southern Senator has had a talk with the President on the silver question. This Senator is a strong advocate of silver, and he is independent enough to speak plainly at the White House.

"We are now in the majority in both ends of the Capitol," he said to the President. "Suppose that a majority of the representatives of the people of this country pass a silver bill, will you veto it?"

"I shall yeto no bill," replied the President, unless there are constitutional reasons for

unless there are constitutional reasons

told the President he would certainly have to yield somewhat to the sentiment of Congress if he wanted anything accomplished in silver legislation, and the President stood up vigorously for his money views. But since coming from the visit the Senator expresses himself as satisfied that a compromise will be effected, though upon what basis he will not venture a guess.

"There can be no constitutional reasons for the veto of a silver bill," he said. "Such a veto would simply be the exercise of the Presidential prerogative in the interest of Wall street. I am satisfied from what the Prosident atreet. I am satisfied from what the Prosident

dential prerogative in the interest of Wall street. I am satisfied from what the Prosident told me that he will not resort to the veto to kill silver, although he disapproves the legislation. He will yield to the will of the majority of his party so far as to let the bill become a law without his signature."

This is a new view of the President's position. Heretofore it has been taken for granted from his expressions that he would certainly veto a silver bill, even if he had to set himself against the majority of his party. But the Senator I sure that he fully understood the President, and admits that he was agreeably disappointed.

The Green Flag in the War.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Net. I feel it is due to the truth of bistory and to those interested in the career of the frish Brigade in the war of the rebellion, to state that the green dag was carried by one of the regiments of the Ir 8", Brigade at Frederickaburg, via, the Twenty-eighth Massa husetts The story told about the rolor-bearer of the Sixtyminth, in Conyngham's history of that organization

minth, in Conyngham's history of that organization, is all bosh. Neither the Sixty-minth nor any other resiment of that brigade lost a color, retired if run a position they occupied without orders, or lost a battery they supported, during the entire war.

The reason that the green ling was not carried at The reason that the green ling was not carried at the green ling was not carried at the green ling was not carried at the ward was that their numbers were so depried by the great losses in that battle, and were not recruited into a first the battle of Gettys burg, that the commanders of the several resispents thought that one flag was sufficient to defend, and that flag was the stars and Stripes of our genious Union. Yours.

In the commanders of the several resispents that flag was the stars and Stripes of our genious Union. Yours.

Manners and Customs of Brooklynttes To the Epiton or The Sch-Sir: I saw in The Sch of the 13th a letter written by an "Ex-New Yorker" rearding Brooklyn men not having their shoes blacked. o prove that this awful slander is not true I noticed to prove that this swith slander is not true I noticed the shoes of the men (sveryhody knows that women never have the r shoes blacked), and out of eleven pairs of shoes that I saw two were not polished. This was on the bridge cars, and anybody must be an expert who can get on the cars and keep the polish on his shoes after all his pet corns have been steeped on acceral times. On the Kings County Elevated train idd not see any shoes that were not blacked, and one man went so far as to have one of his eyes blacked also.

All BOOKLYNITE.

MARCH 16. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A copy of the first edition of Columbus's letter, in latin announcing the discovery of America, printed at Rome in 1493, sold in London for £315. Two thousand one hundred and seventy stray dogs were captured in the streets of London by the police during last January, of which only 269 were claimed

by their owners.

Marie Van Zandt, who fractured her ankle recently while stepping on board a steamer at Calais, is reported to be steadily recovering. A portion of the fractured bone had to be removed. She will probably have to remain at Calais several weeks yet.

An estimate made by the L mios Philotelist of the ex-

tent and value of existing postage stamp collection based largely on the showings of a census taken for the purpose, places those existing in England at a total market value of £125.000, and those in the rest of the morid at £100,000. The recent statement of the amount of unclaimed funds standing to various accounts at the British Pay Office brings out the fact that the national debt has

been reduced by some twelve millions of pounds in the present century through the use of unclaimed money rom various sources. The Capitan Prat, the last of the three ironclads or dered in Toulon by President Balinaceda for Chill, was finished a few weeks ago and has just been armed, and is shortly to start for their. The total cost is about first, 000. She is of 7,000 tons, is 100 yards long by 29 yards wide, draws 20 feet of water, and is of 12,000 horse power, has 12 Canet and 20 Hotchkies guns and 5 Gatling mitrallicuses, a Fishe telemeter, and

Bultivant anti-torpeds neiting. The craw number The Political Paradox. From the Washington Evening Star.

"Begorry" said Mr. Dolan as he read of the Presi-dent's prejerence for business men, the way to get along in politica is to kape out av it."